

statement stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final environmental statement may be waived or dismissed by the courts. *City of Angoon v. Hodel*, 803 F. 2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritages, Inc. v. Harris*, 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the 45-day scoping comment period so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in the final environmental impact statement.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible. It is also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or chapters of the draft statement. Comments may also address the adequacy of the draft environmental impact statement or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in the statement. Reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

I am the responsible official for this environmental impact statement. My address is St. Joe Ranger District, P.O. Box 407, St. Maries, ID, 83861.

Dated: November 6, 1995.

Bradley J. Gilbert,
District Ranger.

[FR Doc. 28774 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

Intergovernmental Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAC) will meet on December 7, 1995, at the Monarch Hotel, 12566 SE 93rd Avenue, Clackamas, Oregon 97015. The purpose of the meeting is to continue discussions on the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. on December 7 and continue until 4:30 p.m. Agenda items to be discussed include, but are not limited to: (1) Discussions on the Joint Planning Team charter for the RCERT/IAC; (2) a progress report on riparian reserve evaluation methods and techniques; (3) an update on Rescission

Bill analysis; (4) a proposal for the 1996 IAC meeting schedule; (4) a discussion of IAC performance during 1995; (5) recommendations for proposed data standards and their implementation by the IRICC Vegetation Strike Team; and (6) a Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team presentation. The IAC meeting will be open to the public. Written comments may be submitted for the record at the meeting. Time will also be scheduled for oral public comments. Interested persons are encouraged to attend.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions regarding this meeting may be directed to Don Knowles, Executive Director, Regional Ecosystem Office, 333 SW 1st Avenue, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208 (Phone: 503-326-6265).

Dated: November 14, 1995.

Ranotta K. McNair,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 95-28653 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

Rural Utilities Service

Change in the 1996 Distance Learning and Telemedicine Application Submission Date

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of Status of FY 1996 Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant Program.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) is announcing the status of the 1996 Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant Program.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 21, 1995, the RUS Distance Learning and Medical Link Grant Program (DLMLGP) was reauthorized by Congress and appropriated \$7.5 million in grant funding.

RUS is currently revising the DLMLGP's governing regulations to, among other things, further clarify the criteria for ranking grant applications. Due to these revisions, a FY 1996 grant application filing date has not been established. Applicants wishing to submit an application should postpone their submissions until new final regulations are available. It is expected that revised proposed regulations will be published for public comment by the end of this calendar year. With this schedule, the final rule could be available by the Spring of 1996. All applications received by RUS prior to publication of the final regulations will be returned to the applicants.

For additional information, please contact Barbara L. Eddy, Deputy

Assistant Administrator, Telecommunications Program at (202) 720-9556.

Dated: November 20, 1995.

Wally Beyer,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-28766 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-15-P

ARCTIC RESEARCH COMMISSION

Meeting

November 8, 1995.

Notice is hereby given that the Arctic Research Commission will hold its 41st Meeting in Moss Landing, California, on December 11-12, 1995. On Monday, December 11, a Business Session open to the public will convene at 9:00 a.m. at the Moss Landing Marine Laboratory. Agenda items include: (1) Agency Reports, (2) Reports from Congressional Liaisons, (3) A report on the Engineering Workshop held in Anchorage, Alaska in November, (4) Reports of Task Force Activities.

On Tuesday, December 12, the Business Session will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. Agenda items for this session include: (1) Reports on Recent Research Activities, (2) Travellers Reports, (3) Correspondence.

An Executive Session will follow the close of the Business Session.

Any person planning to attend this meeting who requires special accessibility features and/or auxiliary aids, such as sign language interpreters must inform the Commission in advance of those needs.

Contact Person for More Information: Garrett W. Brass, Executive Director, Arctic Research Commission, 703-525-0111 or TDD 703-306-0090.

Garrett W. Brass,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 95-28857 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket No. 950807204-5204-01]

Standards for Address Lists: Public Law 103-430

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Final Program.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Public Law (Pub. L.) 103-430, "The Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994," the Census Bureau will accept address

lists from States,¹ tribal governments, and local units of general purpose government,² as well as from metropolitan planning organizations and other regional planning agencies (referred to hereafter as "tribal and local governments") for the purpose of building and updating a nationwide address list called the Master Address File (MAF). The Census Bureau is developing the MAF to document the address of every living quarters in the United States and its territories and will use it to implement the full range of Census Bureau statistical programs. The Census Bureau will begin accepting address lists from tribal and local governments ("address lists") in October 1995. Following Census Bureau review and processing of these address lists, the Census Bureau will provide detailed information to the submitting tribal or local government documenting the actions taken regarding each address. The program for using address lists to build the MAF and keep it up to date is referred to as the Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS). The Census Bureau issued a Notice of Proposed Program and Request for Comments in the Federal Register, (60 FR 45137) on Wednesday, August 30, 1995. That notice solicited comments on the proposed Standards for Address Lists. The Census Bureau did not receive comments on the Federal Register Notice and now invites tribal and local governments to participate in the PALS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vic Meiller, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., telephone (301) 457-1106, or e-mail to "vic.meiller@census.gov."

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Later in the decade, the Census Bureau will provide relevant portions of the MAF to "Census Liaisons" designated by tribal and local governments for their review and concurrence in conjunction with the 2000 census (a process herein referred to as "MAF review"), consistent with the confidentiality provisions of Title 13, United States Code, as specified in Pub. L. 103-430. Further, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Federal Office of Management and Budget, in

consultation with the Census Bureau, will develop an appeals process for Pub.L. 103-430 activities. Because the plan for these future activities is under development, the timetable for the activities described in this notice is tentative. Future notices (to be published by late 1996) will announce and seek comments on a detailed timetable for all address list improvement activities, information on Census Bureau processes for verifying addresses, and the substantive details of the appeals process.

The Census Bureau will begin accepting and processing address lists containing city-style addresses (such as, those with house number-street name addresses) beginning in October 1995. The Census Bureau will publish standards and a timetable for processing lists containing noncity-style addresses (those with rural route and box number, P.O. Box number, or general delivery addresses) in a future notice (to be published by late 1996). As address lists change due to deletions, corrections, and additions, the Census Bureau will accept second and subsequent submissions on a continuous basis, and process them as resources permit.

The Census Bureau will attempt to use the most recent address information provided by a tribal or local government to conduct each subsequent census and survey, regardless of when that government provides it. Before the 2000 decennial census, the Census Bureau will seek to reach agreement with tribal and local officials—through processes of list matching, address verification, MAF review by the designated Census Liaisons, and Census Bureau feedback on results—about the inventory of living quarters addresses within their jurisdictions. Addresses on address lists submitted to the Census Bureau by mid-calendar year 1998 (exact date to be determined and announced later) will be included in the full set of processes for MAF review described above. This MAF review process will provide an important opportunity for the designated Census Liaisons to check the Census Bureau's geographic assignment of each residential address within governmental unit boundaries and individual census blocks. Addresses on address lists submitted to the Census Bureau by the first quarter of 1999 (exact date to be determined and announced later) also will be eligible for the appeals process called for in Pub. L. 103-430. Between the first quarter of 1999 and the date for the 2000 census, the Census Bureau will accept and process address lists only to the extent they can be verified in other 2000 census operations. Addresses on lists

submitted after that date will not be eligible for the Pub. L. 103-430 appeals process. These late submissions will be most productive in helping the Census Bureau include in the census all housing units in existence as of the census date when tribal and local governments have previously submitted address lists.

To effectively use the addresses contained on address lists to build and update the MAF, and to provide meaningful feedback to the tribal and local list providers, the Census Bureau must determine a geographic location for each address. The Census Bureau will do this through an automated match to its geographic support system, the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing [TIGER] data base. If the Census Bureau is unable to determine a geographic location for an address, it will request that the submitting tribal or local government supply an address range and street location for the individual address. The Census Bureau can provide maps for this purpose. For new addresses submitted after the first quarter of 1999 and before the date for the 2000 census, the Census Bureau requests that the tribal or local government provide this map location information for all such new addresses at the time the address lists are submitted.

The Census Bureau will conduct procedures to independently verify all addresses it adds to the MAF from address lists (for example, through matches to address information from the U.S. Postal Service, other independent sources, or its own field operations) and will remove from the MAF those addresses for which it cannot find confirming evidence.

The Census Bureau will treat all address information received from tribal and local governments as confidential, pursuant to Title 13, United States Code, in accordance with Public Law 103-430; this does not limit in any manner the right of the tribal or local government to use its own address information, nor does it preclude the Census Bureau from providing detailed feedback to the submitting jurisdiction about the Census Bureau's disposition of addresses on its lists.

Standards for Address Lists Used in Conjunction With Public Law 103-430

The basic standards proposed in Section 1, below, describe the address list characteristics that will enable the Census Bureau to use the tribal and local address information. Address lists that also meet the supplemental standards specified in Section 2, below, will improve the Census Bureau's

¹ The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

² As defined in Section 184 of Title 13, United States Code, the term "local units of general purpose government" means the government of a county, municipality, township, Indian tribe, Alaska Native village, parish, borough, or other unit of government other than a state.

ability to process the information in a timely manner and will improve the match rate between the addresses on those lists and the addresses in the MAF. Along with other factors, such as when the address lists are received, the Census Bureau will consider the extent to which each address list meets these standards in setting priorities for processing.

1. Basic Standards

The following basic standards apply to all address lists that a tribal or local government plans to submit to the Census Bureau as part of the PALS.

a. Addresses must accurately reflect residential units existing at the time of submission. The definition of "residential unit" includes housing units in single- or multiple-occupancy structures and in group living quarters where unrelated individuals share the facilities of a structure. Group living quarters include residential units such as college dormitories, orphanages, nursing homes, military barracks, prisons, and large rooming or boarding houses.

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. A separate living quarters is one in which the occupants live and eat separately from other people in the building and for which the occupants have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

b. City-style addresses must show the basic street address (such as, house number and street name). The street name must include applicable street directional and street type indicators (for example, "105 S MAIN ST NW").

c. For jurisdictions that have converted from a rural-style to a city-style address system, or that have replaced one city-style system with another city-style system, the addresses must reflect the current system. (See also related non-mandatory standards.) File documentation and the address list must indicate whether the current address system is recognized for mail delivery by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS).³

d. If the address list includes both residential and nonresidential addresses, it must distinguish between the two. (If an address is used to identify a unit used for both residential

and nonresidential purposes, it should be identified as "residential" or "mixed use" for purposes of this standard.)

e. For jurisdictions that include addresses in more than one ZIP Code, each address record must include the correct and current 5-digit ZIP Code.

f. Addresses in a multiunit structure must include a unit designation for each housing unit (for example, "101 MAIN ST, APT A") and a tally of the total number of individual dwelling units located within the multiunit structure. In addition to (but not instead of) the basic street address, it is useful for the Census Bureau to receive the building, apartment, and complex names as well.

If individual unit designations are not available, each address record must include descriptive information that identifies the addresses for multiunit structures separately from those addresses for single-unit structures. The options described below are in preferential order.

(1) When the address list has in its inventory only one record representing a multiunit structure:

i. Include as part of each address record a tally of the total number of individual dwelling units located within the multiunit structure.

ii. Include as part of each address record a single character signifying that it represents a multiunit structure (for example, "M").

(2) When the address list includes a unique record for every individual unit, but does not contain distinguishing unit designations, mark each such record with a single character flag signifying that it represents an individual unit in a multiunit structure (for example, "I").

g. Tribal and local governments must provide with each address list documentation describing the file specifications, record layout (including field names, descriptions, character positions, and/or field delimiters), and data elements for each record in the address list, along with a description of the source of the address information.

2. Supplemental Standards

The following supplemental standards set forth desirable characteristics for address lists that a tribal or local government plans to submit to the Census Bureau as part of the PALS.

a. Address lists are most useful when they are submitted in a computer-readable format, using one of the following media: PC floppy disk, CD-ROM, 8-mm tape, or 9-track magnetic tape (no label with 1,600 or 6,250 BPI density). All media casings should have external labels that clearly identify the

data contained and the name of the tribal or local government.

b. Computer-readable address lists are most useful when they are submitted using the file specifications and content format specified below:

(1) ASCII files with fixed length records.

(2) Separate records for each residential unit with an end-of-record indicator appropriate to the submitting government's operating system.

(3) Arrange the file content as:

Character position	Field
1-5	5-digit ZIP Code.
6-77	Street Address, including house number, street name, and within-structure designation.
78	Multiunit Indicator (a flag signifying whether or not the address record pertains to a multiunit structure; use for the situation represented by Item 1f(1)ii OR 1f(2)).
79-82	Multiunit Tally, right justified (the total number of units sharing the basic street address represented on the record; see Item 1f(1)i).

Optional Fields, With Suggested Positioning

83-102 ...	Post Office Name.
103-104 .	2-character USPS State Abbreviation or 2-digit FIPS State Code.
105-107 .	3-digit FIPS County Code.
108-111 .	USPS Plus-4 add-on code.
112-end ..	Other Descriptive Information (for example, a single character indicator that distinguishes between addresses used for mail delivery and those that are not (Item 1c); a single character indicator that distinguishes between residential, nonresidential, and "mixed use" (Item 1d); a building name address (Item 2b(5)); the superseded address where a new address system has been put in place (Item 2b(6)); a single-character indicator that distinguishes between address records that are corrections, deletions, and additions (item 2g); and for those address records incorporating a correction from a previous address list submission, the old information (item 2g)).

The Street Address field (character positions 6-77) can be shortened if no address record requires the full allotted space. In order to save space, the tribal or local government may shorten each address record by reducing the size of the Street Address field, eliminating the optional fields, or repositioning the optional fields. Regardless of data

³For address lists wherein the city-style addresses are not recognized for mail delivery, the feedback provided by the Census Bureau will be on a different schedule and will lack the same level of detail as where the addresses are used for mail delivery.

format used, basic standard 1g requires that the tribal or local government document the file specifications, record layout, and data elements for each record in the address list.

The Street Address field should contain only the indicated information. It is highly desirable that this field NOT include person-name information, post office name, or state abbreviations.

(4) Files that have the components of the Street Address stored in separate fields should include documentation that defines the subfields within the Street Address field (character positions 6–77) and the position of each component of the address in their appropriate subfields. Please ensure that the documentation accurately describes the field arrangement.

(5) For residential units that are identified by both a house number-street name address and a building name address, it is most useful to have the house number-street name address in the Street Address field and the equivalent building name address in the Other Descriptive Information field. When the house number-street name address is unavailable, either place the building name address in the Street Address field or in the Other Descriptive Information field. Whichever is the case, please ensure that the documentation accurately describes the file content arrangement.

(6) In addition to providing computerized address list and documentation, it is very helpful for the tribal or local government to submit a hard-copy document containing a representative sample of address records.

c. For jurisdictions in which all addresses are in a single 5-digit ZIP Code, each address record should include the 5-digit ZIP Code.

d. Append the 4-digit USPS Plus-4 add-on code, along with the 5-digit ZIP Code, to each address record, if available.

e. If a tribal or local government is submitting information from more than one address list, it should consolidate and unduplicate the address lists before submitting them to the Census Bureau. Otherwise, the submitting government should specify the sequence in which the Census Bureau should process the multiple lists.

f. For jurisdictions that have changed address systems during the preceding five years, each address record should include both the current address and the superseded address.

g. For second or subsequent address list submissions, it is preferable that the new address lists include only additions, deletions, and corrections to

the original list(s). Provide an indicator (diagnostic flag) that will distinguish between the new address records (for example, "N"), records from an earlier list that now should be deleted (such as, "D"), and the corrected records (such as, "C"). For address records requiring corrections, provide the original depiction of the address in the Other Descriptive Information space allotment (character positions 112-end); this will significantly help the Census Bureau's efforts to identify and remove the superseded version of the address and avoid delivery of more than one questionnaire to the same household.

Dated: November 13, 1995.

Martha Farnsworth Riche,
Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 95-28854 Filed 11-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

International Trade Administration

[A-588-602]

Certain Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Japan; Negative Final Determination of Circumvention of Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Negative Final Determination of Circumvention of Antidumping Duty Order.

SUMMARY: On September 20, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published a negative preliminary determination of circumvention of the antidumping duty order on certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings (butt-weld pipe fittings) from Japan, with respect to imports of Awaji Sangyo (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (AST).

We provided interested parties an opportunity to comment on our negative preliminary determination. We did not receive any comments. The final determination is unchanged from the preliminary determination.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 27, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald Little or Maureen Flannery, Office of Antidumping Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-4733.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 10, 1987, the Department published in the Federal Register the

antidumping duty order on butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan (52 FR 4167). On March 22, 1994, the Department received a petition from the U.S. Fittings Group (the petitioner) requesting that the Department conduct a circumvention inquiry on the antidumping duty order on butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan. The Department initiated a circumvention inquiry on October 31, 1994 (59 FR 54433). On September 20, 1995, the Department published in the Federal Register the negative preliminary determination of circumvention of the antidumping duty order on butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan (60 FR 48686). The Department has now completed this circumvention inquiry in accordance with section 781(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise stated, all citations to the statute and the Department's regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

Scope of the Circumvention Inquiry

The products covered by this inquiry are certain carbon steel butt-weld type pipe fittings, other than couplings, under 14 inches in inside diameter, whether finished or unfinished, that have been formed in the shape of elbows, tees, reducers, caps, etc., and, if forged, have been advanced after forging. These advancements may include any one or more of the following: coining, heat treatment, shot blasting, grinding, die stamping or painting. These fittings are currently provided for under subheading 7307.93.30 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs Service purposes. The written product description remains dispositive.

Induction pipe bends classifiable under subheading 7307.93.30 which have at one or both ends tangents that equal or exceed 12 inches in length are excluded from the scope of this inquiry.

The inquiry covers one manufacturer/exporter of butt-weld pipe fittings, AST. The period of inquiry is October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994.

Negative Final Determination Of Circumvention Inquiry

We invited interested parties to comment on the preliminary determination. We received no comments. The final determination is therefore unchanged from the preliminary determination, and we determine that no circumvention of the antidumping duty order is occurring